

COLDS HELD CHIEF LOST-TIME CAUSE

Ailment Blamed for 39 Per
Cent of Absences.

Washington, D. C.—The common cold goes to the head of the list as a cause of lost time. In a survey of absences from work in a big industrial firm over a period of ten years, just completed by statisticians at the United States public health service, it was found that colds caused a time loss equivalent to 1.4 days per year for every man on the pay roll and 2.1 days per annum for every female employee. Colds were directly responsible for 39 per cent of all the absences among the men and for 31 per cent among the women.

Diseases of the general type known as respiratory caused approximately half of all the absences, but were not so common among the women as the men. Women, it would appear from these records, are more liable to disturbance from nervous disorders and diseases of the throat and tonsils, but their disabling illnesses are shorter on the whole than the men's. This condition in favor of the so-called weaker sex is counterbalanced, however, by the fact that their absences were more numerous, totaling fourteen calendar days apiece during the whole ten years, while that of the men reached only 8.9.

A high proportion of illnesses occurred among the younger employees, notably among the women. The statisticians suggest that this circumstance may be in part accounted for by the dropping out of the less healthy. The group representing the ages thirty to thirty-five, they state, seems as a whole to have a greater resistance to colds, tonsillitis and stomach disorders than the younger ages.

Civilization Fails to Dim Indian's Vision

Muskogee, Okla.—Undimmed by civilization, the keen eyesight of the Indians, essential in early days to detect the presence of enemies or of wild game for food, still is retained for the peaceful pursuits of the present generation.

Dr. Charles Southard, secretary of the Boy Scout Conservation Council of America, after testing the eyes of school children in nineteen states, said that the 400 Indian students at Jackson College here possess, collectively, the best eyesight of any group he had examined.

"The Indians read distant charts with ease," he said, "while their white cousins are unable to make out the largest characters."

Dr. Southard cautioned the Indians, however, that unless they stopped reading while lying in bed this marvelous faculty would be endangered.

Want Grant Log Cabin Back at Point Pleasant

Columbus, Ohio.—The little log cabin in which Gen. U. S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, would be returned to its original location, after more than 40 years of wandering about the country, under a bill passed by the Ohio house of representatives. For many years the cabin has been one of the attractions at the Ohio fair, having been purchased by the state after being moved about the country on private exhibition for several years. It was moved from Point Pleasant in 1883 to St. Louis, where it was displayed, and later taken to the world's fair in Chicago in 1893. The Ohio senate is expected to approve the house measure.

Bears Are Well Versed in Game Laws in East

Philadelphia.—The black bear of Pennsylvania is among the cleverest of animals in eluding hunters. In eastern states protected by game laws, these animals are not only cunning, but they are also very clever. They are well versed in the state's hunting laws and are able to evade the traps and snares of hunters. They are also very intelligent and are able to find their way out of the traps and snares of hunters.

When all comes and there is legal "in season" he is actually "out," making refuge in remote ravines, away from the sound of hunters' shots. It was only with the greatest perseverance that Pennsylvania hunters bagged 214 bears last season.

Claims China Invents "Noiseless" Cannon

Shanghai.—China, credited with invention of gunpowder, have now produced "noiseless cannon," say newspaper reporters. The first of a new design by Yang Yichang.

The cannon is not an attachment but part of the original mechanism and the principle is kept secret. Although the gun is effective at a distance of 2.5 miles, it is claimed, the explosion cannot be heard more than 400 feet away.

"Noiseless" has no smoke, and is how the achievement was achieved by a foreign language newspaper, which said Chang Tze-hai, northern generalissimo, had purchased the invention for the Chinese government, giving the inventor a bonus of \$10,000.

INDIANS HAD FIRST LEAGUE ALLIANCE

Six Nations Were Factors in
the Early Days.

Washington, D. C.—The tradition of the first effective all-American league of nations is sinking before the rising tide of civilization.

For 200 years members of the Six Nations of the great Iroquois confederacy have looked upon themselves as a distinct nation. Now, however, the remnants of the Iroquois tribes in Canada and the Senecas, Onondagas and others in New York find to their dismay that they are legally considered citizens of countries traditionally supposed by them to be their allies.

Most of the old guard among the Iroquois, according to Arthur C. Parker, director of the Rochester municipal museum, in a report to Art and Archaeology, feel that for either Canada or the United States to legislate them into citizenship was as futile as for those same countries to legislate China and Mexico into the United States or Canadian citizenship.

The treaty signed by representatives of the Six Nations and the newly established republic of the United States in 1794 in Canandaigua, N. Y., is still as sacred to the Iroquois as the Monroe doctrine is to the State department. The more enlightened among their numbers, however, see, says Mr. Parker, that this measure of assimilation is only economic necessity and that for Indians to seek to maintain economic independence would be suicide.

Was League to Enforce Peace.

The Iroquois confederacy was a genuine league to enforce peace, but by force of circumstances developed into the most effective fighting body among the aborigines of North America. All the tribes that were not asked to participate in the confederacy were jealous and strife naturally followed until they were subdued. The Iroquois, moreover, started and enforced the original Americanization scheme, according to Mr. Parker. Every nation that resisted its power was segregated and led to new homes and taught how to behave.

Though their culture was not of a high type, in their civil and social structure they excelled. Their "constitution" is said to be ideally adapted to the type of people for which it was designed. Women had an important place and the council of women had the power of nominating all the civil chiefs. Women, being mothers, were regarded as more valuable than men and their ransom price when captured was twice that of a man.

Iroquois Factor in Nation.

In the seventeenth century the Iroquois were an important influence in determining whether this country would be dominated by the French or the English. Their Iroquois rivals in Canada looked to the French as a means of overthrowing their ancient enemy, while in New York the Iroquois looked to the British for the same end. Though the French were, on the whole, better liked, the Indians eventually found that the English were squarer to deal with. According to Mr. Parker the French forfeited the respect of their Iroquois allies by burning the fields and stores of corn in the Seneca villages. To burn corn, even that of an enemy, was to sin against nature, against the spirits that sustain life. Therefore the pillaging French soldiers were offending eyes of the vital religious principles of the Iroquois as well as the Iroquois, and so contributed their share to losing for France an empire in the new world.

Tells How Irish Quit War to Pick Flowers

Kilkeny, Ireland.—Even an Irish soldier will give up a fight for a flower, according to Lady Ossory of Kilkeny castle, who is once more laying out beds of azaleas on the grounds of her home overlooking the Silver Nore.

During the Irish troubles the castle was once in the direct line of attack. Lady Ossory attributes her escape from grave danger to the fact that soldiers of the Free State and Republican forces, coming from opposite directions, were distracted by the gay colors of her famous azaleas.

Instead of carrying on their fight they stopped to pick the flowers. The struggle is now locally known as the "battle of the flowers."

Lord and Lady Ossory were besieged by the rebels during much of the trouble. Lord Ossory inherited the property from his uncle, Lord Ormonde.

Americans Launch Rival To Monte Carlo Sport

Monte Carlo, Monaco.—For years humane societies have protested in vain against the pleasure shoots held in Monte Carlo under the auspices of the Casino. Thousands of birds are slaughtered to provide amusement for the sportsmen who congregate at the gambling center of Europe.

Now a group of American, British, French and Italian marksmen have decided to do more than protest. They have formed a rival shooting club, with headquarters at Cannes-sur-Mer, halfway between Nice and Genoa. It is announced that the American club plans to be used exclusively. This is the first time that a definite step has been taken to rival any of the sporting activities of Monte Carlo.

GUM CHEWING IS LATEST CONTEST

Omaha Lad Claims World's
Championship.

Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Patzel, lusty voiced Madison (Neb.) farmer, started something when he "p-o-o-g-e-d" his way to the world's hog calling championship in a contest at Omaha.

As a result of the widespread popularity Patzel gained with his hog calling, contests of nearly every nature are being held in Nebraska cities and towns.

Duck calling and chicken calling contests, followed the hog calling tournament. Exhausting the variety of "calling" contests, other fields of endeavor were resorted to. A few days ago an Omaha youth crammed 100 sticks of gum into his mouth to claim the world's gum chewing championship. His claim was short lived.

Gum chewing contests are being staged in all parts of the state and a state-wide tournament probably will be held later. The gum chewing record to date is 160 sticks at a single chewing.

Bob Bahr, eighteen-year-old Hooper (Neb.) youth, claimed the egg eating championship after consuming 72 soft-boiled eggs in less than an hour, breaking the record of 52 made by his father. About the same time Tony Oddo ate 24 hamburger sandwiches in a tournament at Nebraska City, Neb. Both records still stand.

An Auburn (Neb.) youth ate 25 chicken rolls at a single sitting and has challenged Oddo, to a hamburger eating contest. The contest will be held soon.

Machines That Will

Start When Looked At

New York.—Mechanical window displays that automatically start to operate when a person stops to watch, lights of a city that may be turned on by a single drop of rain, or costly jewels, loosely laid around and apparently unprotected, but arranged so that a bell loudly rings when a prospective crook's hand draws near, are now a possibility as the result of a new electric relay. The device was invented by D. D. Knowles, research engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company.

It is known as the Knowles grid-glow relay, and resembles a radio set vacuum tube in appearance. When properly connected, a billionth of a watt of electrical energy, about one-fortieth the amount of energy exerted by a fly climbing an inch in a second, is sufficient to control the flow of a current a hundred million times as great, and this current, in opening or closing another relay, can control currents as high as 25 amperes, as much as used to operate large motors.

Vetoes State Seal; Balsam Bill Scrubbed

Olympia, Wash.—Holland E. Hartley knows his balsams, being a lumberman, so the state emblem is dead. Strangely enough, the state "has survived without an emblem since 1889," remarked Governor Hartley in vetoing house bill 100, which would adopt as a state seal a picture of George Washington, superimposed upon an etching of a fir tree with the words, "Evergreen State" inscribed below.

Rather than have a scrubby, scraggy fir tree emblematic of the state of big timbers, which the governor said would be the case if the one proposed by backers of bill 100 were adopted, the state executive suggested a true replica of the mighty Douglas fir. This tree by its "noble size and majestic appearance and value" is a variety truly typical of the Northwest state.

The picture passed by both houses was described as a short, scrubby balsam tree, generally seen in bad lands on a pile of rocks. For this reason bill 100 was vetoed.

"King of the Hoboes" Cured of Wandering

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Jeff Davis, "King" of the hoboes, has been cured of wandering.

He is going to stay at home, he says, and keep his wife company for the rest of his days, for his only son has left the family rootless to wed. Jeff's friends, however, doubt that his wandering feet, which carried him over 80,000 miles of the globe's surface in the last 25 years, will remain before the fire. They are sure that he will at least continue to "crash the gate" of labor conventions, for his shining pate has bobbed up at most of the major labor gatherings and disturbances of the Twentieth century.

Searchlights Fool Moon-Loving Animals

Pasco, Wash.—Tallabita and other small far-flaring animals that have to roam by the light of the full moon have been enjoying an unusual carnival this winter. Nature is unable to explain to her underground subjects the cause of the brilliant light, but there was no moon. The large electric and gas lanterns showing aviators on the Pasco-Lima air-mail line proper directions are the attraction for the intermountain wild life.

Tuning Radio Set Simple Operation

Every Fan Should Be Familiar With Details on
This Subject.

Tuning a radio receiver is an art, but it is the sort of art within the reach of every one. The simple process of twisting the dials or setting the controls makes or mars the fullest enjoyment of broadcast reception.

In tuning the human ear plays just as important a part as in operating a player piano, or, for that matter, in playing a good piano by hand. We all know that many a fine piano or player piano has been made to sound "tinny" by some one with no ear for music. In such cases the person playing or operating the player instrument really thought the music produced was beautiful. Today countless radio sets are meeting the same fate at the hands of their owners, and to relate, even storekeepers and their salesmen in many instances have no adequate conception of how to rightly tune in the broadcast programs. Of course, there has been a wonderful improvement in the trade in this respect, and what I have stated and am about to state applies in greater and wider degree to the general public.

What Affects Tuning.

When we have come in radio to a reproduction of true vocal and instrumental tones what a pity that reception is marred because many who tune in either are unable to judge tone quality or else they want volume beyond the capacity of the number of tubes in operation.

Even tubes have their limitations, and when distortion occurs, not only when inferior speakers are used, but when the more powerful ones are combined with sets, it is usually the result of forcing the set to a greater extent than the tube in the last audio stage will stand.

This forcing may be done intentionally, as in the case of dealers with loud speakers outside their stores who purposely "force" the apparatus in order to obtain volume rather than tone quality, for attention only. In other words, such dealers sacrifice tone value for advertising value. There is no doubt, though, that the raucous blarney emanating from many such outside loud speakers create a false impression in the minds of some people, especially with those who have never had an opportunity of listening in under favorable conditions.

Then there is the set owner who "likes it loud" and leaves his dials in such position that the loud tones come through so distorted that the result is simply a maelstrom of noise.

An exceedingly simple method to follow in tuning is to adjust your set to the loudest notes of the orchestra so as to avoid distortion. Let me explain how this will work out. Suppose you had happened to tune in at the moment when, according to the particular composition being played, an especially soft passage was being rendered. Written, we'll say in musical notation, "pianissimo." Hearing the music coming in very softly—practically nothing—you would turn the volume control so as to bring the broadcast in louder. Even at that moment distortion may have set in, but because of the fact that the original music itself was being played very softly you probably would pass it by unnoticed. Leaving the controls set in this fashion, what is likely to happen in a few moments when a "fortissimo," or very loud passage, is reached by the orchestra? Recognizable distortion. Your ear tells you something is wrong. You readjust the dials and soon—if you have a good set and speaker—you get real music. And if you know how to tune you will leave the dials set in this manner even though a few moments later the volume dies down to the "faintest whisper." For—unless something else is wrong either at the broadcasting station or with your apparatus—the score requires again the playing of soft music and you are getting it just as the person attending a concert would get it, namely, as written.

I might call this tuning for tonal quality, as distinguished from the technical necessity of setting the dials at the right position in order to bring in a particular station. Don't think for a moment that it requires an exceptional musical ear to tune for tonal quality in a proper manner. All of us are able to distinguish between noise and music particularly, as I have explained, when that music known as sound pours from the speaker in its louder manifestations.

Some Other Considerations.

Other considerations sometimes enter and proper tuning of the sort described is predicated upon a good receiver, a good speaker and good tubes. Wrong combinations would, of course, be a good set and a poor speaker or a poor set and a good speaker. But so important is the matter of tuning properly that even a poor combination can be bettered by careful adjustment of the dials and controls. Every one qualified to judge knows of cases where a good receiver has been combined with a speaker of inferior quality with the result that the set did not yield true vocal and instrumental tones with no characteristic element of beauty lacking, no unnatural quality added.

People seem to expect performance from radio that, under similar conditions, they wouldn't have any hope of expecting from, say, a motor car. The best car in the world would be a dud

with poor oil, poor gas or some one at the wheel who didn't understand how to run it. Radio, by comparison, is simplicity itself to operate, but, like everything else in this world of ours, it must be handled properly.

Take the operation of one's tuning in a distant station. It would never do in most cases to leave the controls in the same position when switching back to a local station. Distortion again. There must be readjustments for variations in power and characteristics of local stations. Let your ear be the guide in all cases. Any one can recognize a rattle in the loud speaker—no doubt that's a high and loud note coming in with a tremendous bang—tune it down until you know it's coming in nicely; that's all there is to this business of tuning for tone. Incidentally, the advice I give is not for the old-line radio fan who has been through the ropes, but for the average citizen desirous of getting the most out of his set.

Transformer-Coupled Audio Amplification

Transformer-coupled audio amplification, which for some time bowed to resistance and impedance coupling, again takes up its position among the leaders. The reason is clear enough. Resistance and impedance couplings were far superior, in quality of output, to the old transformer method, for which only very mediocre transformers were available. With the advent of many high-quality transformers, such as those of Patent, General Radio, Ferranti, Amertron, Samsco, Silver-Marshall, Thordarson, All American, etc., a return to popularity of the transformer-coupled amplifier was predicted, and this quickly proved to be the case. A short article, prepared by the technical staff of Radio Broadcast Magazine, has the following to say about the transformer-coupled amplifier:

"The conventional transformer-coupled amplifier consists of two stages. The overall amplification of such a system is generally around 800, and this is sufficiently high to give loud speaker reproduction with a moderately strong signal available at the output of the detector. The transformer-coupled system has the advantage that only two stages are required and can, therefore, be made quite compact. The plate current consumption of such an amplifier is fairly low and only moderately high voltages are necessary on the first stage. The quality of the results obtained depends primarily upon the transformer used and, for this reason, a certain amount of care is necessary in choosing the transformers that are to be incorporated in such an amplifier."

"The transformer feeding out of the detector stage should have a primary impedance that is somewhat higher than is necessary for that transformer used in the second stage. The higher impedance is necessary in the transformer feeding out of the detector tube due to the fact that the detector plate circuit generally has a somewhat higher impedance than the plate circuit of a tube used as an amplifier."

"If two transformers of different ratios are to be used, the rule is almost invariably to place the low-ratio transformer in the second stage. For commercial reasons, most manufacturers put a fixed number of turns on the secondary of their transformers. The different ratio values are then obtained by winding on the necessary number of primary turns, this latter figure, of course, varying proportionally with the ratio. Thus, the lower the ratio, the greater the number of primary turns, and likewise, the greater the primary impedance. Proper 'C' battery on the amplifier tubes is absolutely essential if good quality is to be obtained. The 'C' battery voltage on the first stage should not be higher than is necessary to prevent overloading. Placing an unnecessarily high bias on the first tube increases the plate impedance of the tube, and it is essential that the plate impedance be kept low."

"If a 371 tube is used in the last stage with a 40-volt 'C' bias, we can impress signals on the grid of this tube which have a peak value up to 40 volts. If the transformer has a ratio of 4 to 1, the peak value of the voltage in the primary will be 160 volts. If a 201-A tube is used in the intermediate stage, we can obtain the value of peak voltage on its grid by dividing the voltage in the plate circuit, 10, by the amplification constant of the tube 8, which gives 1 1/4 volts. It follows then, that a 'C' battery bias of 1 1/4 volts on the first tube will be sufficient to prevent overloading."

Naval Signals Mystify; Signal Strength Code

Amateurs throughout the country are often somewhat mystified in picking up navy radio dispatches by reading that a certain station has been heard "with a signal strength of 7," or 8, or some other numerical designation. For their benefit the following latest navy signal strength code is given: 1—No signal heard. 2—Just strong enough to be read. 3—Weak. 4—Rather weak. 5—Fairly good. 6—Good and readable. 7—Strong. 8—Very strong. 9—11 and 12—Too strong for comfortable reading.

Radio Invades India

A broadcasting company for India has been organized under the name of the Indian Broadcasting company with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The company intends to establish a broadcasting station in Bengal and another in Bombay.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Blakes, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUDHURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Burbank, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 81, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Com. Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. G. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. O. F., meets first Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 66, F. of M., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Morse, M.; Eva W. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

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AUTHOR OF PORTO BELLO GOLD ETC.

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CHAPTER XI—Continued

—22—

We spent two days with these people, recuperating in preparation for the stern task ahead of us. After parting with them we continued in leisurely fashion eastward, keeping well to the north of the Great Trail of the Long House and avoiding as much as possible contact with the Onondagas, Oneidas and Mohawks whose countries we traversed. Some ten days after leaving Oswego we found ourselves on the verge of that untracked domain which was roamed by the Keepers of the Doom Trail.

In order to assure that our departure would be free from the observation of spies we left our last camp after dark and in two parties. Ta-wan-ne-ars and myself going in one direction and Peter in another.

Our meeting place was a grove on the bank of a creek, one of the tributaries of the Mohawk. We reached it without observation, and lay in concealment most of the day, starting again in the late afternoon and moving warily through the forest, following no particular course, but addressing ourselves rather to the effacement of all evidence of our passage.

We discovered nothing, and the next day and many others went by with no better luck. Our provisions were exhausted, and we were compelled to live from hand to mouth upon such game as Ta-wan-ne-ars could snare or kill with his tomahawk—and certes he was wondrous proficient in both arts. But we kept on, bearing always eastward and quartering the country in every direction.

In the very midst of this deserted wilderness we came upon what we sought. We had abandoned the headwaters of the Mohawk and were following one of its middle branches, a shallow stream with pebbly, shelving banks, wading close inshore so as not to disturb the close-growing shrubbery. We all saw it simultaneously—a tattered, weather-stained fragment of canvas, caught on a snag in the current. I fished it out with my musket barrel.

"A pack-cofer," declared Peter immediately.

"And safely identified," I added, putting my finger on an unmistakable chistle in green paint with three-quarters of a letter "M" above it.

A mile farther on Ta-wan-ne-ars exclaimed and pointed upward to the trunk of a tall elm. Partly shaded by the foliage of the lower boughs a deep blaze was revealed in the bark.

We waded ashore and investigated. The underbrush was as thick as elsewhere, but presently Peter gave a heave with his bull-like shoulders and a whole section of growth, which had been laced together with vines on a backing of boughs, lifted gate-fashion. Beyond stretched a narrow alley, whose carpet of grass showed it to be seldom traveled.

"If this be not the Doom Trail 'tis worth a look none the less," I whispered.

Peter nodded, and slipped through the opening. I followed him, and Ta-wan-ne-ars brought up the rear.

Here in this hidden path the forest noises became remote. Even the birds ceased to twitter overhead, and the slightest stirring of the treetops made us drop to earth in expectancy of attack. Yet when the attack came we were taken completely by surprise. We were all of us alert, but the first warning that we were under observation was a green-feathered arrow which sang between Peter and me and buried its head in the ground.

"Don't fire, whatever you do," muttered Peter as he threw himself behind the nearest trunk.

Ta-wan-ne-ars and I copied his example. I found myself on the right of the three. The others had selected standing trunks. I had chosen, therefore, a fallen giant whose forest wind had overthrown. I crawled along the trunk into the tangle of roots, and from there gained a clump of bushes growing about the hole from which it had been torn.

The green-feathered arrow had ceased quivering and I fully followed the angle of its inclination. My eyes traveled forward—and focused upon a hideous painted face which peered from a screen of sumac.

The watcher motioned behind him, and a second painted visage glided to his side. Ta-wan-ne-ars, seeking to draw their fire, thrust out the end of his scalplock, and the first watcher instantly drew bow and sent an arrow that grazed the trunk.

Nothing happened for a while. The Keepers waited, and Ta-wan-ne-ars and Peter remained under cover. I surveyed the situation. From the hole in which I lay a depression of the ground ran eastward past the tail of the Cahnuga in the sumac clump. I started to crawl up it, dragging my musket after me, but before I had gone a dozen feet I was obliged to

abandon the gun in order to insure that my progress should be silent.

When I was parallel with the sumac clump I sought shelter under a patch of wild blackberry bushes. Cautiously parting my screen—which was exceedingly thorny and painful—I was able to view the Keepers from the rear. They were encamped in what was evidently a permanent sentry post. Beyond the sumacs was a low bark hut masked with boughs. At their feet were muskets. The bows they held were employed for the purpose of adding mystery to their attack.

I worked myself a little more in the rear of their position, then rose quietly and drew knife and tomahawk. I was about to attempt at cutting the net, but this was no time for hesitation. I lunged it with all my might, and yelled the nearest approach I could compass to the war-whoop.

The tomahawk struck one of the Keepers with the flat of its blade, felling him. The other savage turned quickly and loosed his arrow at me, aiming wide in his confusion. He stooped for his musket, but I was on him with my knife and he was forced to leap back and meet me on even terms. Ta-wan-ne-ars and Peter came running between the trees, whooping encouragement.

They arrived in the nick of time, for the Cahnuga who I had tried to tomahawk was on his feet, ready to shoot me as I dodged the knifeblade of his

mate. The Seneca brained this man with the butt of his gun, and Peter methodically tripped my adversary and helped me pluck him.

Ta-wan-ne-ars paused long enough to remove what was left of the scalp of his victim, then crossed to us and set his bloody knife to the throat of the survivor.

"Is it to be torture or a quick death, Cahnuga dog?" he demanded.

The red eyes of the Keeper glared at him. "Death," the man spat, and strove to gnaw at the hands which held him.

"Then speak truly. Who travels Doom Trail today?"

"Nobody. We watch always." "You watch always," assented the Seneca. "Yes. And who comes?"

A shout echoed through the forest aisles. The red eyes of the Cahnuga flared excitedly. His mouth opened.

"Ta-wan-ne-ars drove his point home, and the scream ended in an awful bubbling gasp.

The shout was repeated. The crashing of branches sounded as some heavy body ran along the Doom Trail.

"Did you hear that screech?" shouted a rough voice.

"Yass, Red, we hear him. He bery much like feller feel somet'ing he not like."

"Fat, Fair and Forty" Not Much in Demand

An American woman, visiting Turkey with her three daughters, engaged an old Turk in conversation. It developed that the Turk was a breaker in wires, and the woman, wishing to have some fun with him, asked, "At what value would you place my eldest daughter, supposing that she were for sale?" The Turk mentioned a sum that was fantastically high, "And my second daughter?" the mother next inquired. A still higher price was named, and, of course, being the standard, "The highest price of all was set for the youngest daughter, a little fatter." "And now," said the mother, "what price for me?" The Turk was no diplomat. He promptly

mentioned a price that was equivalent to \$150 in American money. The mother was furious. Never, she said, had she been so insulted. After berating the Turk, she walked haughtily away, leaving the marriage broker speechless, and probably wondering what on earth he had done to annoy her.

Blast From Kansas

New York city people are the most conceited and most ignorant people in the world. They think they know everything because they know the entrances to the subway.—Aitchison Globe.

Peter nudged me, and Ta-wan-ne-ars seized the bow and quiver of one of the dead Keepers. We crouched beside the bodies behind the sumac screen. My gun was still where I had left it in the gully by which I had approached the late of the watchers. In its stead I selected the musket of the man the Seneca had just killed.

A third voice was raised—in the Cahnuga dialect, which was a corruption of the Iroquois speech and perfectly understandable to my comrades. "Qua, O Keepers who watch," shouted the third speaker. "We acquaint you that we approach. We have with us the Red One and the Black One."

We remained quiet, but Peter possessed himself of the gun of the second Cahnuga and placed it where he could reach it as soon as his own piece was discharged.

They were approaching over the trail which forked into the one we had followed from the stream with the pebbly banks. And at this point, apparently they came to the junction of the two branches.

The Indian who had shouted before repeated his hail.

"Them Keepers done gone away, Red," declared Tom. "Jebbe some Maquas (hostile term for Mohawks) come dis way. The Keepers chase 'em out o' huyh."

"—I'm goin' to find out," returned Bolling.

He trotted out of the mouth of the trail into the open space on the brink of the muskrat swamp.

"Nobody here," he called back after a casual look around. "Guess the Keepers got after somebody—or else the lazy dogs 'ave turned in for a sleep. I'll find out later for sure. Now you run, then packs up, and I'll get the dugout ready."

He dragged a canoe hollowed from a tree trunk from its hiding place in a bed of reeds, and produced two paddles from the prostrate trunk of a hollow tree. But we paid scant attention to him. Our eyes were fastened upon the odd procession which emerged from the trail in obedience to his summons.

First walked the negro Tom, a huge pack bowing his enormous shoulders. After the negro, in single file, came eight Cahnugas, each with a large pack braced on a ga-ne-ko-na-h, or burden frame. They carried their muskets in their hands.

"We've got to hurry if we're goin' to get everything ferried over the swamp tonight," grumbled Bolling. "Waah, what's bittin' you?"

This question was addressed to a Cahnuga who, in unslaking his burden frame, had chanced to see the arrow in the ground which the Keepers had shot in their first attempt to bait us.

The Cahnuga pointed silently to the green-feathered shaft.

"By—!" swore Bolling with a start. "Dye see that, Tom? Something's happened here."

Bolling glanced about him uneasily. "The Keepers have gone, that's sure," he announced. "What most likely happened was some party broke in here, and the Keepers chased 'em." He chuckled wickedly.

"Ain't no blood nor nothin' around, so 't pears likely the Keepers got the jump on 'em."

Ta-wan-ne-ars, who had been occupied in extracting arrows from a quiver and setting them in a row before him with points lightly thrust into the ground, now noticed a shaft.

"Shall we begin, brother?" he whispered. "Hold your fire until I run out of arrows."

"Ja," agreed Peter. "Badt do not shoot Red Jack or der alger. We will save them if we can."

"You can take on the negro," I spoke up. "Leave Bolling to me."

Peter looked doubtful.

"He is a good knife-fighter," he commenced to argue; but Ta-wan-ne-ars chose that moment to open his bombardment, and the Dutchman's remonstrance went for naught.

A green arrow streaked across the grove and buried its barbed head in the chest of one of the Cahnugas. The man shrieked and tore at the shaft with his hands. His companions scattered right and left. But Ta-wan-ne-ars gave them no respite. His shafts filled the air. The green arrows drove into the packs, quivered in tree trunks, pierced another unfortunate.

The Cahnugas let off a ragged volley which whistled over our heads. Ta-wan-ne-ars discharged the last of his arrows and reached for his musket. We saw two of the Indians collapse. Peter caught up his second musket and he and Ta-wan-ne-ars shot again. 'Twas impossible to miss. Besides Bolling and Tom, only two of the enemy were left.

"Knife and hatchet for the rest," said Ta-wan-ne-ars grimly. "Are my brothers ready?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LIFE'S LITTLE JESTS



HARD HIT

The circus acrobat found the clown in tears. "What in the world are you crying about?" he asked.

"The elephant d-d-died," sobbed the clown.

"What of it? You didn't own him."

"No, b-but the b-boss says I've got to dig his g-g-grave!"—Pathfinder Magazine.

NOT AS A HOLE



"Don't you think a doughnut makes a pretty good lunch, taken as a whole?"

"Taken as a hole, I think not."

Hymn of Hate

A guy I hate
Is Johnny Bird
He says: "That bird,
Just turn him out!"

Appropriate Setting Required

Friend—Have you gone housekeeping yet?

Newsd—No; we're waiting until we save up enough to live in keeping with the style of the wedding presents.

Afraid to Smile

"Glad to see you after all those years. Hll. Has Fortune smiled on you yet?"

"Nary a smile. Do you know I'm beginning to think that dame must have a front tooth out."

His Mistake

Youth—Want to marry your daughter, sir.

Parent—I thought you and she were married—you haven't been calling as often as usual.

Bang

Jones—Did your son go through college?

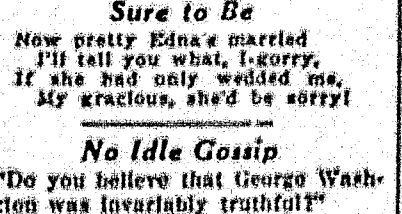
Smith—Not quite. He took a chemistry course and went only as far as the roof.

Mutual Consideration

"Men should be gentle and kind to women."

"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton. "But oughtn't there to be a little reciprocity?"—Washington Star.

THE GOLF COURSE



"Is your son going to take a business course at college?"

"Don't know—the golf course is all I've heard him speak of as yet."

Sure to Be

Now pretty Edna's married
I'll tell you what, I sorry.
If she had only wedded me,
My gracious, she'd be sorry!

No Idle Gossip

"Do you believe that George Washington was invariably truthful?"

"I do," replied Senator Sorghum. "He was a discreet man, however, and knew when to keep his mouth shut."—Washington Star.

Accounted For

She—What makes that Mexican friend of yours such a glidy chap?

He—The revolution has been through, my dear.—Detroit Free Press.

That's Economy

The Schwegges had twins. Father Schwegge was a very thrifty man, and as he saw the doctor about to weigh the babies he called after him: "Put both on the scales and divide by two, doctor!"—Berlin Lustige Blaetter.

Nothing New

He—When I pass away I'll leave everything to you.

She—That's just what you've been doing ever since we were married.

Community Building

Splendid Work Being Done by Garden Clubs

One well-kept yard in a block, with gardens gay with flowers, a vegetable garden so spick-and-span it looks edible even before the vegetables are gathered, inevitably induces neighbors to start bringing themselves up to the standard. One well-handled yard reveals so glaringly that a general improvement is bound to come.

Garden clubs have become a popular social as well as civic factor in all the larger towns of the country. The spread of these clubs has done more to beautify cities than any other factor, and the growth of these organizations is only well started.

Garden clubs are of various characters ranging from those of distinct social aspect to study clubs composed of small groups of earnest women who seriously study plant life, garden design, culture, and who do their own gardening. Other organizations make their garden efforts a part of city-beautiful programs, undertake public works such as the planting of parks, playgrounds, school yards and other public institutions.

It has become a prime requirement in most of these garden organizations that the members shall be able to qualify as dirt gardeners—and do not trust it all to professional gardeners or hired help. They must actually sow the seed, plant bulbs, transplant and cultivate to qualify for membership.

Health and Happiness in Paint and Varnish

Paint and varnish are friends of children, protecting them when you are not aware of it. Not now and then, but all through the year the clean-up and paint-up idea should be in vogue. The well-painted home, inside and out, is, of course, the sanitary house. Cleanliness is not pleasant for germs. Disease does not linger long in the home where floors are immaculate and where walls catch and hold the blessings of sunshine.

There is a wonderfully new American creed, voiced by the mothers and and fathers of the land: "Home shall be the abiding place for happiness, content, mutual interest. Home shall be a pleasant place to live and in which to raise children. Flowers shall bloom and rooms glisten in the sunlight. Nowhere shall neglect, nor the mood of the sloth be expressed. Each to our appointed task, eager and willing to do his share. And because we unite to commemorate this high ideal, mother's day and father's day shall be every day, dedicated to better cities and finer homes and therefore to finer citizenship."

Community Spirit

One of the unfortunate features of life in the average large city is the loss, sooner or later, of a community spirit. In centers of moderate size it is easily possible to develop and retain such a spirit. When anything is to be done the community or its representative citizens can get together and discuss the matter. In each case the community welfare is viewed as a whole; not in fragments, in districts or sections. Students of municipal life and its problems are beginning to regard the disappearance of a community consciousness as a genuine detriment.

The existence of large numbers of organizations, civic, commercial and what not, each with its own set of interests, is seen to be possibly more of an obstacle than a help to progress of the whole center.

Ask for Zoning Ideas

All land lying within five miles of the corporate limits of a municipality would be included in that municipality's jurisdiction for the purpose of establishing proper control over subdivision platting, according to the preliminary edition of the proposed standard city planning enabling act, which has just been issued by the United States Department of Commerce. The preliminary edition has been issued in order that the act may receive the criticism of associations and individuals familiar with city planning problems before its final form has been determined upon.

Homes of Peace

It is broadly asserted that when people own their own homes there is no social unrest, and peace and quiet reigns. The names of social agitators are never found on the tax books, and soap-box orators become quiet citizens once they acquire property, especially when it is earned by their own toil.

Paint Cuts Expense

Keep your property well painted and you will have mighty few repair bills. Paint is far cheaper than new wood or metal replacements. Watch the less obvious vulnerable points such as roof, eaves and down spouts, porch columns, etc. The trim is usually the first to suffer.

Colors Blended in Roof

Shingles may be dipped in several shades of red, green, gray or other colors, and may be laid without any suggestion of a fixed design, producing beautiful varicolored effects.

TWO HOMES MADE HAPPY

By Women Who Used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I think it is the most wonderful medicine I ever tried." is the statement made by Mrs. Goldie Shoup of St. Joseph, Illinois. She declares that after taking the Compound she is in better health than before.

Mrs. J. Storms of 20 Lane Street, Paterson, N. J., writes: "I cannot speak too highly of your medicine and I recommend it to all my friends."

These statements were taken from two enthusiastic letters which tell of the help that has been received from using the Vegetable Compound. Both Mrs. Shoup and Mrs. Storms were in a run-down condition which caused them much unhappiness.

When women are suffering from lack of strength and from weakness, their own life and that of their family is affected. When they feel well and strong and are able to do their household work easily, happy homes are the result.

Are you on the Sunlit Road to Better Health?

Make a Butterfly Tray and Other Gifts

Easy to make and sell. Illustrated catalog of REED, BASES, BUTTERFLIES, GLASSES, SCENIC BACKGROUNDS, ETC., mailed for 3c.

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WANTED

LADIES interested in making \$20 to \$40 per week taking orders for 2 sets of selling household necessities at low prices on big commission. No canvassing. Special sales plan. Light sample case. Short hours. Protected territory. New England concern 30 years old. Write today for particulars. P. O. Box 23, Somerville, Mass.

Shortland Mail Courses practical, thorough, inexpensive; write for leaflet. Gregg shorthand school, 15 Linden St., Framingham, Mass.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

of the United States might very well be included in the catalogue of obsolete questions confronting the Nation. At Smith, of New York and Albany, might make a very good President of the United States if his character as an administrator were the only question involved. But he is a New York City man, a product of Tammany Hall, and a Roman Catholic.

He has gone to bat in the public



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CROCKETT'S Bethel, Maine

A common sense talk

IF YOU had lived through oil wars of 1870-1880, with ruthless competition that cannot be compared with today's:

phenomenal rise of petroleum-intervening oils and made the first successful oil Philadelphia Centennial Exposition Award of 1876;

made the world's first steam turbine oil and sold it, A. Parsons, Ltd., of England, since the first turbine was built; sold Carnegie Steel Company continuously since 1883 when Charles Schwab did the buying;

sold one of the largest American cotton mills continuously for more than half a century;

sold and enjoyed the oil recommendations of the three first motor cars of three nations for fifteen years;

wouldn't you boast a little of your history as a pioneer—as an independent—as a quality manufacturer?

The VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY does!

NOW, before you bought your car, you satisfied yourself on several points:

First, as to its make up. What material went into it? Certain questions had to be answered.

Next, what about the sales agent? Was he reliable? Would he stand back of the machine he sold you?

All was "Horse Sense."

So, in selecting your Motor Oil, do you use the same "Horse Sense?"

If you investigated the oil question as much as you did the construction of your automobile, what would you find? Extensive oil fields scattered all over the world.

Common Sense would tell (even before you could verify it) that various crudes vary greatly in lubricating potentialities.

Common consent, as well as every practical test, pronounces Pennsylvania crude the premier of them all.

The VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY owns and operates three of the largest independent oil refineries in the world. THE VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY uses exclusively Pennsylvania crude from the Appalachian fields, recognized by all authorities as the very best.

Now you are ready to draw conclusions.

A good oil must come from a good crude.

It must be refined by those who know the business of refining of lubricants.

VALVOLINE OIL COMPANY, with its fifty years' experience, knows how.

The life of a motor and the quality of its service depends more upon the character of the lubricant used than upon any other single factor.

The color of the oil has no lubricating value.

Neither have the much-talked-of tests any real value to the consumer. The only test worth while is the oil in use.

It is easy to pay a high price for a low grade oil, but impossible to get a high grade oil at a low price.

Only the best is good enough for you.

The best is VALVOLINE.

years in defense of his religion, and he has issued what he calls "My Creed as an American Catholic." It is so broad a creed that it might be considered as a basis for doing that impossible thing that has been discussed for the last 500 years, i. e., "getting together under one religion." Smith's creed has provoked all sorts of criticism among politicians who insist on reading "between the lines."

Viewed from the political perspective at Washington Governor Al Smith has the lead among all Democrats seeking the presidential nomination. The problems surrounding his candidacy present a number of the most obstinate questions of the day.

Merritt C. Chandler, former postmaster of the City of Washington, has resigned, his official contention with the Organized Bible Class Association of the District of Columbia because it has engaged in a movement to assist the police of the National Capital to enforce the prohibition law. Mr. Chandler says that the organization which he has quit is a "very big one, if it sticks to its knitting, but I do not believe that it was ever organized to do any spying on the neighbors of its members."

One of the incidental features of American life is found in the cost of more than half a billion dollars a year for taxes upon automobiles. This huge sum is devoted mainly to the upkeep of roads and the building of new ones. It represents about \$4 for every man, woman and child in the United States. But of course people don't pay much attention to taxes when they have to pay gas, oil, tires, and help support a garage at every turn in the road from the beginning to the end of the country, and back again.

Come to think of it these weren't many automobiles to provoke obstinate operations twenty-five years ago.

SOIL IRRIGATED BY ELECTRICITY

There is a good deal of interest in official agricultural circles in Washington in the news that successful attempts have been made to warm the soil with electricity in Sweden. Recent trials have been made with a specially manufactured heating table provided with atmosphere of special

construction. The power is produced through a specially constructed transformer which reduces the current from 3,000 volts to 127. Then the power is distributed through the ground. This new scheme of heating has been successfully used in growing lettuce.

TROUBLE-BREEDERS

Recently an inquiring reporter asked the White House spokesman whether Mr. Hoover would be appointed Secretary of State in case Mr. Kellogg left the Cabinet. Having been pestered with that sort of a question a short reply was made in the negative. Thereupon the trouble-breeders all got busy with their poison pens. President Coolidge finally had to give a special breakfast party in honor of Mr. Hoover and hand him publicly to stop all the gossip about a breach in the Cabinet.

Secretary of State Kellogg has had a rather tempestuous time because he frequently administers foreign affairs in a way that arouses the ire of the Bonapartes of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But every time the anti-Kelloggites start their trouble-breeding the President comes to the support of his Secretary of State.

As for Hoover he is the most popular or at least he is considered the most capable administrator who ever handled the Commerce Department. His familiarity with European affairs undoubtedly equips him for the position of Secretary of State. However his inclinations are not supposed to run in that direction.

MUST MIND THE FEDERAL TRADE

Ever since the Federal Trade Commission was created many years ago its authority has been challenged by different business organizations against whom it has proceeded. Twenty-two steel, iron, coal and other companies engaged in related industries were required to furnish monthly reports of the cost of production and other data to the Commission. They sought an injunction against the Federal Trade Commission. The Supreme Court has declared that these companies could not suffer by such an order as there was nothing the Commission could do to enforce any ruling except to request the Attorney General to institute proceedings for mandamus. They might also supply him with necessary facts for an action that might result in imposing penalties.

Thus it appears that any group of business men called upon to furnish information to the Federal Trade Commission have a right to expect that their business rights will be safeguarded. However, if they are trying to get anything over on the public then they are in a bad way because their admissions will serve to show them up.

The opinion simply emphasizes the fact that the Federal Trade Commission is a corrective body. While, of course, it may be influenced by conditions, politics, or something else, it is nevertheless one of those branches of the Government whose work serves to enlighten out the "kinks" without the necessity of indulging in prosecutions. As a matter of fact the Commission has always proceeded upon this basis and the compromises that it has effected have been innumerable.

Readers have been made to understand that it must mind the Federal Trade Commission.

OAK FURNITURE REGAINS FAVOR

An interesting feature in the use of American woods during recent months has been an awakened popularity in oak for furniture purposes. This new popularity has been brought about because of the finishes in which it is being offered. These finishes are in accordance with the growing popularity of the Tudor or Elizabethan style of architecture now so widely carried out in home building. The new finishes give a warmth and richness of tone and are soft and dark, making the appearance of the oak furniture as distinct as possible from the yellowness of the older "golden" era. Oak is well adapted to the manufacture of furniture.

NORTH NEWRY

Mr. and Mrs. Gay Vail and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Vail motored to Lewiston and returned Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Halliday was in town this week. His sermon Sunday was a "Mother's Day" service.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Vail have moved into the W. D. Kilgore house.

Mrs. E. P. Davis is spending several days with her people in Montreal.

Miss Ella Hancock is spending a few days at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wight of So. Framingham, Mass., were work and guests at W. R. Wight's.

Frank Baskley has moved into the E. M. Blanchard house.

Dr. W. R. Tinsdale made several trips to Newry last week calling on the sick. Frank Porter, who has been spending the winter in Byron, is visiting at J. E. Wight's.

Because It's a Cook Book

Why is it that the cook book always induces upon using something which you do not happen to have at the time?—Wabash Plain Dealer.

BETHEL AND VICINITY

(Continued from page 1)

Elmer Bennett has a new Chrysler coupe.

W. J. Upson is driving a Packard coupe.

John Withee of Rumford was in town Monday.

Mrs. Ula Parsons has employment at Bethel Inn.

The Grange Circle met this week with Mrs. Lilla Morgan.

T. B. Burk shipped a carload of cows and hogs to Auburn Monday.

Miss Florence Blake is working for Mrs. C. C. Frost in Norway.

Mr. Buzzell of Fryeburg was a caller at F. J. Tyler's, Wednesday.

Mrs. Mildred McPhee was a recent guest of friends at Farmington.

Mrs. Aldana Brooks of Upton was in town last week visiting relatives.

Miss Vivian Wight is visiting her friend, Miss Lydia Glyden, Boston.

Rev. and Mrs. Edwards of Portland were guests of friends in town, Monday.

Mr. M. Barnham from Danville was a business visitor in town one day last week.

E. C. Park returned Monday from a ten days trip to New York and Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Clark were Sunday callers at W. C. Bennett's, West Bethel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McLeod of Gorham, N. H., called on friends in town Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood are enjoying a ten days vacation in Lewiston and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Lyon of Auburn were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lyon and family.

Mrs. Henry Brann and two daughters of Augusta are guests of her mother, Mrs. Harriet Twaddle.

Dr. W. R. Chapman, daughter Corbell, and Miss Alice Capen spent the day in Portland, Monday.

Mrs. Edith Traver and sister, Amy, are keeping house for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood while they are away.

Mrs. Ida Douglas has returned from Portland and is caring for Charles Douglas who remains very poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Kneeland and daughter of West Bethel are stopping at the Blake home on Spring Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Gordon are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a nine pound girl in their home on Tuesday night.

Mrs. L. G. Cole and little son of Locke's Mills and Miss Florence Blake of Norway spent Friday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blake.

Friends of W. W. Thomas of Portland will be grieved to learn of his death which occurred at his home on Monday night. Mr. Thomas spent two winters at Bethel Inn several years ago and made many friends here.

SOUTH ALBANY

Arthur E. Wardwell was sick Friday and unable to attend school.

Bernard Allen is working for Robert Hill.

Roy Wardwell began work on the road Thursday over on Rawlin hill.

Dr. Hubbard was called in Mr. Hill's Friday to attend the children, who have the grippe.

Mrs. Alta Bird was home from North Lovell over the week end.

Lester Walker is spending some time at Will Grover's.

Leon Kimball is working at Hunt's Carpent for Mr. Spring.

Ingalls McAllister had the misfortune to lose his cow recently.

John Tabor from North Waterford has been working for Mr. Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Sheild are at work at the May place, repairing, painting and papering.

Hugh Stearns has three hundred baby chicks.

Charles Stone has not been feeling as well as usual for a few days.

The Rebeimans were at the Town House two days last week.

"Bunsies in Sealed Packages" is the term used to popularize eggs. While National Egg Week is aimed to encourage the greater use of eggs, on the poultrymen rests the responsibility of more efficient production and marketing methods to make certain that the "bunsies" is bright.

SKILLINGTON

Miss Clara Luxton spent the week end with her sister, Mrs. Archie Young.

Mrs. Grace Foley has returned home after spending a very delightful winter with her sister in Los Angeles, Cal.

Mrs. Grace Foley spent the week end with Mrs. A. R. Sanborn.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Barker and two sons of South Paris and Mrs. Barker's niece of Rhode Island called on Mrs. A. R. Sanborn, Sunday.

Albert Flanders and Jesse Vashaw motored to Norway, Sunday.

Mrs. Maud Judkins and daughters, Emma and Georgia, spent one day last week with Mrs. Judkins' brother, Mr. William Young, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Vashaw and family spent Sunday with Mrs. Maud Vashaw.

Break up a Cold

As soon as you begin to sneeze, feel chilly, or nose runs or stops up, use

"L. F." Atwood's Medicine

Economy remedy, 50c and 15c everywhere.

Made and Guaranteed by L. F. MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

Fred S. Brown

Dry Goods, Garments and Kitchenware

NORWAY, MAINE

Spring Sale

of Smart Apparel and Staple Dry Goods

Sale Began Saturday and lasts till May 1st.

The reductions in this sale offer genuine savings on just the things you need now and through the spring and summer. Everything offered in this sale is our own high quality merchandise that we guarantee. Bargains all over the store in This House Cleaning Sale.

DRESSES marked down, make big bargains in this department.

NEW SILK DRESSES in navy and colors. Every one new this spring season—georgette and flat crepe. Every one from our own stock, regular \$16.50, sale \$11.95.

FLANNEL AND WOOL Crepe Dresses in twelve smart styles, two tone combinations in greens and blues, good sizes. Regular \$16.50, sale \$11.65.

SILK DRESSES, new since January, a small group, regular \$10.00, sale \$7.45.

CHILDREN'S JERSEY DRESSES, in sizes 6 to 14. Smart little dresses in good quality. Regular \$4.95 to \$7.45, sale \$2.95.

CORSETS to close out. We have gone over our stock and taken out all odd pairs and slow selling styles. These are reduced ONE-THIRD for the sale.

OUTSIZE SILK STOCKINGS in black and brown, "Hole-proof" brand in all sizes. Regular \$1.25, sale \$.75.

OUTSIZE SILK STOCKINGS in black, full fashioned, regular \$1.55 and \$2.50, sale \$1.19.

LADIES' COTTON HOSE, odd lots in black and brown, all sizes, regular 25c and 50c, sale 15c.

FABRIC GLOVES, odd styles and sizes, tans, greys, black, turnback cuff and slip-on-styles, regular \$1.00, sale 50c.

RAYON BLOOMERS, a reinforced extra full style in sizes up to 42, light shades, sale \$1.00.

BODICE VEST, a special value vest in all sizes, 36 to 44, sale 25c.

HAIR NETS, bobbed hair size, all shades, sale 50c doz.

Perfection Cook Stoves

Call and see them demonstrated and get our prices.

J. P. BUTTS

BETHEL, MAINE

We Want

Your Suggestions and Criticisms

The aim of this bank is to serve you as nearly as possible in the way you want to be served.

If there are any little things which we have not done, or anything which you think we might do better, do not hesitate to tell us.

It will be a favor to us, and a benefit to you.

PARIS TRUST CO.

SOUTH PARIS

BUCKFIELD

A DOCTOR

To be judged by almost that one time. When that the form of protest peers—a recognition all that courts or laces can give. T of the United States honor in the to one of their prot a man who for y worked, not in one but in a village of habitants in a re country, gives the dramatic interest, yline.

The truth of the the man who makes than any one else worth of the indivi try to society. The a path" to his door though it is, and Winter when the y the snow from the the gentler months service in the State Bethel, has become which first bore the had his vision of "the very gate of of distinction have to this door, doubt protest as that nuch Syria who was put t of going all the v wash in its waters a obscure prophet in waters of Adam al of Parnassus, were y they have also obey healed. Among th been doctors tencei haunted by their dev of others. Here themselves.

The process seems ping seven times in may be pure fiction was recommended to bathe in a swimming a friend concerning he got much the s captain of the Syri the Hebrew maid, t teous terms "Dig an But this story deca ways by which the way to the healing holy. For like the pl "Religio Medici," y say that he could n holly of his patient onto God for his pati were no such formal

The gift of \$200,0 possible the establish floor in the new bui oient Institute in th in honor of Dr. Gely illustration of the tr which comes through to make such a gift has made, who has th some other name than happy idea of lettin a doctor for that tri Reprint from edito Times, April

STATE OF

To all persons Inter the Estates hereinaft At a Probate Court in and for the Coun the 20th day of Apr of our Lord one thi dred and twenty seven matters having been action thereupon here it is hereby ORDERE

That notice thereo persons interested, by of this order to be weeks successively in ty Citizen, a newspa Bethel, in said County appear at a Probate C said Paris, on the 1 May, A. D. 1927, at th the forenoon, and if they see cause,

Mabel B. Carpenter deceased; petition fo of inheritance tax pre A. Brown, executor.

Abbie G. Bean late ceased; first account p lowness by Elery C. l Clara E. Seward late deceased; first account allowance by Elery C

Abbie G. Bean late ceased; petition fo of inheritance tax pre C. Park, executor.

Witness, Henry H. st and court at Paris, April in the year of thousand nine hundr en.

ALBERT D. PA

42831

POTATO SEED TR

An average increas barrels of potatoes per of treating potato seed estimate was the res who conducted a dew year with the Extensio College of Agriculture, only 30 cents and a fo Ask the county agent on how to treat seed.

We should spend as milk as we do for meat, then home economies sp

A DOCTOR'S DOCTOR

To be judged by one's peers is the utmost that one can ask of his own time. When that judgment is given in the form of professional recognition by peers—a recognition such as Dr. Gehring has received—it is written above all that courts or congresses or popular faces can give. That the neurologists of the United States in wishing to show honor in the new Medical Centre to one of their profession have selected a man who for years has lived and worked, not in one of the great cities, but in a village of a few hundred inhabitants in a remote corner of the country, gives the award a greater dramatic interest, if not a higher value.

The truth of the homely saying about the man who makes a better mousetrap than any one else is confirmed in the worth of the individual's higher ministry to society. The world has "beaten a path" to his door. Difficult of access though it is, and especially in the winter when the world has to shovel the snow from the path it has worn in the gentler months, the place of his service in the State of Maine, by name Bethel, has become as the place which first bore the name, where Jacob had his vision of the golden ladder, "the very gate of Heaven." Persons of distinction have traveled the road to this door, doubtless with the same protest as that ancient of the hosts of Syria who was put to the inconvenience of going all the way to Jordan to wash in its waters at the behest of an obscure prophet in Samaria when the waters of Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were near at hand. But they have also obeyed and come away healed. Among these sufferers have been doctors themselves, nervously exhausted by their devotion to the healing of others. Here they have healed themselves.

The process seems as simple as dipping seven times in Jordan. The story may be pure fiction that when one who was recommended to dig potatoes and bathe in a swimming pool protested to a friend concerning such a treatment, he got much the same counsel as the captain of the Syrian host got from the Hebrew maid, though in less conciliatory terms: "Dig and swim, you fool." But this story does suggest the simple ways by which the remedy found its way to the healing of both soul and body. For like the physician who wrote "Religio Medici," he would probably say that he could not go to cure the body of his patient without "calling unto God for his soul," even if there were no such formal prayer offered.

The gift of \$200,000 which has made possible the establishment of a ward floor in the new building of the Neurological Institute in the Medical Centre in honor of Dr. Gehring is a further illustration of the triple good fortune which comes through one who is able to make such a gift as Mr. Bingham has made, who has the modesty to give some other name than his own and the happy idea of letting the doctors select a doctor for that tribute.

Reprint from editorial in New York Times, April 14, 1927.

STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates herein named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the 20th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1927, at 9 o'clock of the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Mabel B. Carpenter late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of inheritance tax presented by Frank A. Brown, executor.

Abbie G. Bean late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Ellery C. Park, executor.

Clara E. Sweet late of Greenwood, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Ellery C. Park, administrator with the will annexed.

Abbie G. Bean late of Bethel deceased; petition for determination of inheritance tax presented by Ellery C. Park, executor.

Witness, Henry H. Hastings, Judge of said court at Paris, this 20th day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

ALBERT D. PARK, Registrar.

42831

POTATO SEED TREATMENT PAYS

An average increased yield of nine barrels of potatoes per acre as a result of treating potato seed with fungicide was the reward to farmers who conducted a demonstration last year with the Extension Service of the College of Agriculture. The cost was only 50 cents and a few hours labor. Ask the county agent for information on how to treat seed.

We should spend as much money for silk as we do for meat, says the extra-keen home economist specialist.

PERIOD OF GREAT FIRE HAZARD CLOSE AT HAND

Forest Commissioner Violette Issues Warning to Maine Residents

Forest Commissioner Neil L. Violette in a statement Monday, said that with few exceptions the most hazardous time during the fire season is just after the snow has gone off the ground and the warm spring sun has dried out the dead leaves which in drying become curled up making an ideal bed for fire to run through.

"This condition continues until either the green leaves of under brush, ferns, etc., have come out or heavy rains have beaten the dead leaves down, and made them too wet to burn," continued Commissioner Violette.

"The period of great fire hazard is now close at hand, in fact in some portions of the State it has already arrived. Therefore particular care should be exercised in observing the fire laws and instructions pertaining to them in organized towns and particular attention should be given to slash disposal and brush burning.

"To get away from the legal wording of laws and departmental instructions prepared by legal talent a brief resume of these laws and instructions follows in the words of the layman:

"Consent in writing is required from the Forestry Department for the burning of brush or slash or for the burning of blueberry land when such land is adjacent to forest growth, except when the ground is covered with snow. These permits to burn may be procured from the chairman of selectmen in all organized towns.

"No permits whatever for brush burning should be issued by selectmen during particularly dry spells. In most cases permits should specify within a day or two just when the burning is to be done and even under the most favorable conditions should not cover a period of more than a week or ten days.

"The growth should be left uncut or the slash resulting from cutting must be disposed of within 50 feet of the right of way of a railroad or the center of the wrought portion to any road.

Slash resulting from the construction and maintenance of a railroad, highway, power, power company, telephone or telephone lines must be disposed of in such manner that inflammable material is not left upon the ground.

Persons cutting forest growth adjacent to woodlands owned by another outside of the Maine Forestry District must dispose of the slash within 50 feet of the line of cutting on the side or sides toward such woodlands. Failure to observe these provisions is punishable by a fine of \$50.

"Chairmen of selectmen should send at once to the forestry department names of deputy wardens.

"The observance of these laws by those burning brush, slash and blueberry lands and the enforcing of them by the selectmen will greatly reduce the fire damage in organized towns and will mean not only a saving of timber to the land owner and the State, but a financial saving to the town. It costs less to prevent fires than to fight them."

50 BANDS TO TAKE PART IN NEW ENGLAND SCHOOL CONTEST

A spectacle which for color and brilliancy is expected to exceed anything seen in New England in many a day will be witnessed on Boston Common on the afternoon of May 21, when two thousand boys and girl musicians, representing fifty school bands from widely scattered communities in this section, will gather to take part in the third annual music festival of the New England Music Festival Association.

The immediate object of the gathering of the band hosts will be to determine which band shall represent New England at the National School Band Council to be held at Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 27th and 28th.

The New England festival program this year will continue over two days and will include the band contest, a hand roundup in Boston Common, a huge band and orchestra ensemble at Boston Arena, and a choral meet in which high school and junior high school choruses and glee clubs will take part, according to C. V. Rottelmann, the executive secretary of the festival group.

May 20th, the first day of the festival, will be given over to choral work, while May 21st will be given over wholly to orchestra and band events.

While the band ensemble is taking place in the Boston Common on the morning of May 21, the orchestra contest will be taking place at the Boston Arena. Following this, there will be a parade of the bands and glee and glee organizations, whether taking part in the contest or not, are eligible. This, in turn, will be followed by the band and orchestra ensemble which is to be conducted under the baton of a well known conductor to be announced later. William C. Crawford is in charge of the program for the ensemble. In

charge of the band contest will be Fortunato Sordillo as chairman, and Carl Gardner as contest and program director, while Harry Whittemore will serve as chairman of the orchestra contest, and Lloyd Loar as chairman of adjudication. In charge of the choral and glee club meet will be Francis Findlay, chairman, Grace Pierce and Walter Rutherford.

The New England sectional band contest was held last year for the first time as one of the events of the Second New England Band and Orchestra Festival in Boston. There were twenty-nine bands in the meet. The winning bands were: Class A—Lowell, Mass., High School; Class B—Waterville, Maine, High School; Class C—House of Angel Guardian band, Boston; and Class D—Lawrence, Mass., High School.

The National contest at Council Bluffs will be conducted under the joint auspices of the Committee of Instrumental Affairs of the Music Supervisors National Conference, and the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music. The prizes are gift of the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers.

FOUR MAINE MEMBERS GOING TO WASHINGTON

Maine is to be represented at the National Club Camp at Washington, D. C., June 16-22 by two boys and two girls club members. They are Lucinda E. Rich of Charleston, Lucille Parker of Dover-Foxcroft, Andrew Sawelle of East Wilton, and Norman Hamlin of Turner.

NATIONAL EGG WEEK

May 1-7 has been designated as National Egg Week. Its aim is to encourage the use of more eggs, to acquaint people with the variety of ways in which eggs can be used and emphasize their food value.

The poultry industry is fifth in importance among the agricultural enterprises—a billion and a quarter dollar business.

Honor to the biddie—Long may she cackle.

THE J. E. JONES LETTER

"SPRING HAS COME"

It's "cherry blossom time" in Washington, and crowds of school children and excursionists are now sight-seeing in the National Capital. Incidentally the stress of politics has been submerged by the enthusiasm for the great American game of baseball. The gears of government and private business have clashed and strained as the welcome monkey wrench has gone hurling across the diamond. The 1927 season has been opened by President throwing the ball to open the season.

The President is getting his new fishing tackle in shape, and he will soon be off for the summer season.

Every clerk in the employ of the United States Government is entitled to thirty days annual leave and the warm glow of the Springtime will witness a procession of parting vacationists.

Spring with its flowers and its grasses and its moving trees seems to lighten the cares of the people, and those charged with responsibilities of affairs are just now wondering whether the game is as serious as they make themselves believe during a session of Congress. Nature produces its best seasonal tonics during the Spring of the year.

AL SMITH

Leaders of the Democratic machine who are coming and going out of Washington are keen on the study of the great party question—whose name is Al Smith. Al is being pictured as the political Moses of the washed and unwashed democracy, and one by one political leaders are falling in line in favor of his candidacy. Can he win is the question that is in the air. All kinds of leading Democrats will stand for Governor Smith if they think the answer is in the affirmative.

APPLEAUAGE

A man has invented an individual container for applesauce, and the world will have to proclaim him a great discoverer. Most people like applesauce. While individual applesauce of the conversational kind has been plentiful ever since Eve gave a single apple to her friend Adam, the idea of getting a nice little personal package of it for dessert is decidedly clever.

CROWDER MAY COME HOME

One of the big characters of the World War, Major General Crowder, who has been Ambassador to Cuba for many years is soon to return to Washington to resume his failing health.

MORE FARM RELIEF TALK

The so-called conservative Republicans in Congress are said to be at work piecing together a farm relief bill that could be put through Congress early next Fall. They are thoroughly convinced that political expedience makes such a movement necessary, and they believe that it is possible to prepare a measure that will satisfy the majority in Congress and at the same time avoid another veto by the President.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF MAINE FOR 1926

The Department of Commerce announces a summary of the financial statistics of the State of Maine for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926.

Expenditures

The payments for maintenance and operation of the general departments of Maine for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, amounted to \$10,306,775, or \$13.08 per capita. This includes \$2,246,069 apportionments for education to the minor civil divisions of the State. In 1925 the comparative per capita for maintenance and operation of general departments was \$12.93, and in 1917, \$8.56. The expenses of public service enterprises amounted to 150,518; interest on debt, \$734,360; and outlays for permanent improvements, \$4,811,088. The total payments, therefore, for expenses of general departments and public service enterprises, interest, and outlays were \$15,051,747. The totals include all payments for the year, whether made from current revenues or from the proceeds of bond issues.

Of the governmental costs reported above, \$5,775,518 was for highways, \$2,216,426 being for maintenance and \$3,559,092 for construction.

Revenues

The total revenue receipts of Maine for 1926 were \$15,097,827, or \$19.16 per capita. This was \$3,897,169 more than the total payments of the year, exclusive of the payments for permanent improvements, and \$40,080 more than the total payments including those for permanent improvements. This excess of revenue receipts is reflected in cash balances, not shown in this summary. Property and special taxes represented 44.3% of the total revenue for 1926, 44.6% for 1925, and 56.8 per cent for 1917.

The increase in the amount of property and special taxes collected was 0.8 per cent from 1917 to 1925, but there was a decrease of 2.9 per cent from 1925 to 1926. The per capita property and special taxes were \$8.49 in 1926, \$8.82 in 1925, and \$5.49 in 1917.

Earnings of general departments, or compensation for services rendered by state officials, represented 8.4 per cent of the total revenue for 1926, 10.0 per cent for 1925, and 12.8 per cent for 1917.

Business and nonbusiness licenses represented 30.2 per cent of the total revenue for 1926, 34.0 per cent for 1925, and 26.6 per cent for 1917.

Receipts from business licenses can be chiefly of taxes exacted from income and other incorporated companies and of sales tax on gasoline, while those from nonbusiness licenses comprise chiefly taxes on motor vehicles and amusements paid for hunting and fishing privileges.

The increased percentage of receipts from business and nonbusiness licenses shown for 1926 was due to increased amounts realized from the motor fuel tax.

Indebtedness

The net indebtedness (funded or fixed debt less sinking fund assets) of Maine on June 30, 1926, was \$17,574,054, or \$22.28 per capita. In 1925 the per capita debt was \$19.90, and in 1917, \$4.93.

The increased per capita in net debt reported for 1926 was mainly due to a bond issue for the permanent improvement of highways.

Assessed Valuations and Tax Levies

For 1926 the assessed valuation of property in Maine subject to ad valorem taxation was \$700,437,150; the amount of State taxes levied was \$5,063,407; and the per capita levy, 36.43. In 1925

the per capita levy was \$30.49, and in 1917, \$4.13.

LOCKE'S MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. King Bartlett were at South Paris, Saturday.

Mrs. Donald Tebbets and John visited her parents at Mechanic Falls a few days last week.

Mrs. Owen Davis visited with relatives at Lewiston last week.

Mrs. Nellie Cross has moved back to her farm on Howe Hill.

Mr. Hinckley has been visiting relatives at Farmington for a few days.

Green as Grass

"Where are the reference books, please?" inquired a woman at a public library. "I wish to see if the reference my new cook gave me is all right."—Boston Transcript.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Let me help you equip your farm with machinery that is known the world over.

You make no mistake when you choose

John Deere, McCormick-Deering Machinery

A full line of machines and parts carried at all times.

C. L. DAVIS

Main Street, Bethel, Maine

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

Bethel Savings Bank - Bethel.

APRIL 12, 1927

I. H. WIGHT, President A. E. HERRICK, Treasurer
TRUSTEES: I. H. Wight, E. S. Kilborn, F. F. Bean, A. E. Herrick,
F. A. Brown, W. H. Thurston, L. W. Russell
ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 28, 1872

ASSETS

BONDS, NOTES AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS	
PUBLIC FUNDS:	
United States Government,	\$181,118.33
In Maine,	136,220.00
Out of Maine,	900.00
STEAM RAILROADS [INCLUDING EQUIPMENTS]	
In Maine,	12,525.00
Out of Maine,	32,221.25
TELEPHONE COMPANIES, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	
In Maine,	30,686.25
Out of Maine,	103,200.00
CORPORATIONS, OTHER THAN UTILITIES	
In Maine,	46,655.00
STOCKS:	
BANK STOCK,	30,034.00
OTHER STOCK,	6,500.00
LOANS:	
ON MORTGAGES OF REAL ESTATE,	161,064.19
ON COLLATERAL,	2,100.00
TO MUNICIPALITIES,	20,090.67
TO OTHER CORPORATIONS,	1,210.13
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT,	5,000.00
CASH ON DEPOSIT,	25,928.06
CASH ON HAND,	2,174.31
	\$818,246.44

LIABILITIES

DEPOSITS,	\$694,131.07
RESERVE FUND,	65,669.41
UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	58,445.96
	\$818,246.44

JOHN G. SMITH, Bank Commissioner.

If

IF your car needs repairing or attention of any kind;

WE will repair your car quickly and satisfactorily at reasonable prices.

IF you are doubtful about your battery's condition;

WE will inspect your battery free, and if you need a new battery a GENUINE WILLARD to fit your car is here.

IF there ought to be new tires put into service;

WE have SEIBERLING ALL-TREAD tires, the finest tires built. Trade in your old tires.

IF the car has been run 500 to 1000 miles and needs the oil changed;

WE will drain the crank case and refill with genuine GARGOYLE MOBILE OIL of the proper grade for your car.

IF there is any accessory you want or need;

WE can supply you with accessories of known quality.

CALL IN

BENSON & GIBBS

Mechanic St., Tel. 19-12, BETHEL, MAINE

Open Evenings and Sunday A. M.

Recovers From Nervous Breakdown

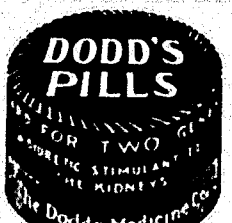
Aliments Caused By Shattered Nerves, Sour Stomach and Run-down Condition Relieved by Tanlac, Strength Restored, Gains 25 Pounds.

For 2 years after a nervous breakdown, Mrs. A. J. Cassone, 40 Adams St., Worcester, Mass., suffered untold agonies caused by upset stomach and loss of sleep. "Life was an ordeal," says Mrs. Cassone. "Food that I ate caused gastritis and bloated my stomach. At times I could not hold my food. And to make matters worse I couldn't sleep. Every morning found me tired and worn out. I was in a terrible condition, all due to a nervous breakdown. "My stomach and nerves never bother me now. I can eat everything. I sleep soundly and feel much stronger. Thanks to Tanlac. It relieved my suffering and gave me strength. I have gained 25 lbs. I recommend Tanlac to everyone." Tanlac, made from roots, barks and herbs according to the Tanlac formula, relieves suffering, puts flesh on scrawny bones. Let it help you. Get your first bottle of Tanlac from any druggist.

Snow Cathedral

Along about Christmas time many Eskimos congregate at Lake Amud-junk, on Buftin land, and one of the features of their holiday last season was an Igloo church, a real arctic cathedral built of ice and snow, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. William Thomas Lapp, former superintendent of native education in Alaska and also supervisor of the native reindeer industry, who led the Eskimos in community singing, reports that they enjoyed it so much that they were unwilling to break up their gatherings even for meals.

Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.—Shakespeare.



DIURETIC STIMULANT TO THE KIDNEYS

Mrs. A. L. Crawford, Medford, Mass., writes: "After doctors pronounced my case Bright's Disease, I was in such a serious condition that they could not do anything for me. I kept getting worse. My limbs from my ankles to my knees swelled and my eyes were so swollen that I couldn't see. As a last hope I thought I would give Dodd's Pills a trial. I gradually improved and kept on taking them. I was greatly benefited. Buy a box today, 60 cents at your drug store or the Dodd's Medicine Co., 700 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y."

Your Grandmother's Choice in Laxatives

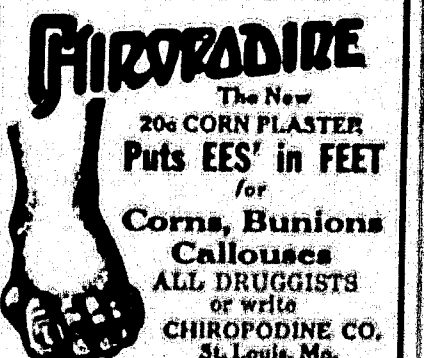
Imagine the goodness back of

Dr. True's Elixir

when you consider it has been used for 76 years by millions of sufferers from chronic constipation. "We, the Smiths, will always speak highly of Dr. True's Elixir not only because it helped us but because we have seen it work out so well with others." E. L. Smith, Chelmsford St., Dorchester.

The True Family Laxative

Family size \$1.20; other sizes 60c & 40c.



SKIN BLEMISHES

pimples, blackheads, etc., cleared away easily and at little cost by

Resinol

Green's August Flower

For indigestion, dyspepsia, etc. Relieves distress after meals. Makes or overeating. Being a gentle laxative, it keeps the digestive tract working normally. 30c & 90c. At all Druggists. G. S. GREEN, INC., WOODBURY, N. J.

FRONTIER TOWN TO BE RESTORED

Schoenbrun, Ohio, to Rise From the Ashes.

New Philadelphia, Ohio.—Schoenbrun, the first town to be established in the Northwest territory and the most successful Indian mission set up in America in the eighteenth century, is to rise from its ashes. On April 19, 1777, the inhabitants of the little frontier town gathered behind its stockade for their last church service, razed the little church to prevent the destruction by barbarous hands and fled before advances of an Indian uprising.

Schoenbrun—meaning "Beautiful Springs"—is to be painstakingly reproduced. Log for log its stockade will be replaced. The first church and the first public school in the Northwest territory will be rebuilt in replica. Schoenbrun, the town to have the first peace and first temperance societies of the Northwest, will stand as a monument to the mission spirit, so responsible for the penetration of the Ohio country.

A bill before the Eighty-seventh Ohio legislature will provide a \$25,000 appropriation for the restoration of the little village of the frontier.

Legislature Votes Money.

The Eighty-fifth general assembly appropriated \$10,000, which enabled the Tuscarawas County Historical society to purchase the bulk of the property on which the town once stood. The Eighty-sixth general assembly added \$7,500 for three adjoining tracts of land, and the new fund will provide sufficient money to complete the historical work.

The efforts of Rev. J. E. Wetland of the Moravian church at Dover have made possible the replacement of the town in which the first civil code within the present boundaries of Ohio was adopted. He made numerous trips to Bethlehem, Pa., where he pored over the archives of the Moravian church and obtained the data for the research that disclosed the original location of the wilderness village.

Strangely enough, it was the encouragement of the frontiersmen that inspired David Ziesberger to lead a band of 20 Christian Indians from the mission towns of western Pennsylvania into the virgin country to the west.

There was none of the "rifle and Bible" crusade for the disciples of Ziesberger. The golden rule of the white man's religion was the creed of the converted Indians' pilgrimages. Their peaceful invasion carried them into central Ohio, where they halted at a beautiful spring. Singularly impressed by the natural advantages of the site, they laid out a village.

Church Built in 1772.

In 1772 the first church in Ohio nestled behind a protecting stockade. The following year the schoolhouse was constructed. The church bell that first called the inhabitants to worship is now in the possession of Doctor Walzland.

Ziesberger was a near prophet to his flock and an unusual personage in the Northwest territory. History relates that the zealous settler's oral courage quelled an armed uprising of the savage tribes of the region and prevented an armed descent of the aborigines upon the border states.

He established friendly relations with the neighboring tribes and for five years the little mission lived and grew. But in 1777 the war cries sounded again in the forests and this time with an ominous note. The mission population fled and the village was destroyed.

Hammocks Urged for Beds in French Flats

Paris.—The hammock is being discovered in France. Relief for crowded city apartments is seen in the hammock as a bed.

City authorities are considering their use in public institutions. Serious periodicals propose the general use of the hammock in modest homes and apartments, where each new baby means, eventually, another bed, less room to move about and heavy expense.

The French use elaborate, costly beds, and the hammock would save space and money for crowded families. Several of them could be piled to make a couch in the daytime and quickly swung into place at night.

Sun's Rays Benefit Man, but Kill Fish

Washington.—The ultra-violet radiation in sunshine may be a great help to birds and beasts and man, but fish fall to appreciate these invisible rays. Experiments undertaken at a Vermont hatchery and recently reported to the United States bureau of fisheries, definitely established that sunlight is harmful rather than helpful to fish.

Almost twice as many young fish died in troughs of water exposed to direct sunlight as those left in the shade, experts found. The experiments were repeated with different ages and different species with sometimes an even greater mortality in the unshaded troughs.

INVENTOR TO GIVE AWAY \$1,000,000

Russian to Share Wealth with Other Strugglers.

New York.—Charity and struggling inventors are in line to share in a million dollars—the proceeds of the sale of a slot machine automatic camera, conceived by a young Russian Socialist in a dingy ping-pong shop in China and sold to blame Broadway. Anatol Josepho arrived in New York via Ellis Island three years ago, a penniless drummer envisioning the sale of an idea to American finance. The dream came true.

Several business leaders handed Josepho his check, named the inventor vice president of the Photomat, Inc., and announced plans for a nationwide chain of studios where the public might photograph itself, eight shots for a quarter.

The inventor holds to his Socialist theories despite his admission to capital.

"I plan to create a trust fund with half of this money, to be devoted to general charity," he said. "The other half I plan to administer in the interests of various inventions I consider worthy of development."

"The average inventor has a hard life and it is a rare instance for him to reap rewards of his inventions as I have done. I shall dedicate much of my life and new wealth to helping my brother inventors to similar success."

Josepho was born in Omsk, Siberia, 31 years ago. He was interned in Prague during the revolution, but escaped through Turkey to Siberia. After the war he opened cheap studios in China and Japan and while there conceived his automatic photo device.

Months of poverty and days and nights of experimenting followed his arrival in New York. He finally interested Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, and an experimental studio was opened in Broadway.

Within six months 250,000 persons paid \$70,000 to photograph themselves in almost two and a quarter million poses. Even Governor Smith became his own cameraman at the studio.

Eight photos, each 2 by 1 1/2 inches long, are delivered to the sitter eight minutes after he drops his coin. The machines resemble telephone booths with both sides open.

Mr. Morgenthau is chairman of the board of the company and Raymond B. Small, former vice president and general manager of the Postum Cereal company, is president. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, and John C. Underwood, president of the Underwood Typewriters company, are directors.

Codling Moth Ruining Great Walnut Orchards

Berkeley, Calif.—California walnut growers are much concerned over the inroads of the codling moth on walnut orchards, according to the California experiment station.

The moth is the same that is now all too well known to apple growers. It is present in nearly all orchards of California to some degree and is very prevalent in some localities. In one particular orchard 31 per cent of the trees were infested.

The experiment station worked with the codling moth in all stages of development. It was found that it moved freely from apples to walnuts, and its behavior was practically the same on both. The insect lays eggs in the undeveloped flower, which is stimulated to rapid growth. The larvae that emerge from the eggs soon provided with abundant food in the surrounding tissue at the expense of apple or walnut host.

Spraying the trees with 15 per cent solution of basic arsenate of lead in the early weeks of June or as soon as possible is the method of extermination. Dusting the tree is sometimes tried, but is not as effective as spraying. Apple trees in the vicinity of walnuts are now considered dangerous to one of California's best-known crops.

Europe's Falling Birth Rates Cheer France

Paris.—The falling birth rates of nearly all European countries consoles the French. Statistics aren't up to the minute, but the 1925 figures, just complete, show France no longer is the only "dying" nation.

France in 1925 had 18,077 births per 1,000 population. Sweden dropped to 17.5, and even England made a poorer showing than France.

But the gloomiest part of it, to the French, is that Germany, with a rate of 33.7 a quarter of a century ago, now boasts only 20.5.

"Nature hates a vacuum," says one commentator. "And Asia, resuming her march, will swarm over to fill the void." Even Switzerland, say the statisticians, is on the downward trend in its birth rate.

Coats of Cat Fur

London, U. S. R. H.—Maybe there will be a drop in the price of Russian furs. The state clothing syndicate is paying 50 cents for every cat offered. It is using them to make fur coats.

Quick Lunch

New York.—In six minutes and three seconds a Columbia student, while studying, ate a hot roast beef sandwich, potatoes and apple pie, washing it down with a glass of milk.

SUGAR BUSH RUN BY 3 GENERATIONS

Farm Operated by One Family for 57 Years.

Chardon, Ohio.—Three generations have operated one of the largest maple "sugar bushes" in Ohio, which this season is yielding the largest output in its history.

On November 20, 1830, Isaac Hosford and his son bought 101 acres of land, then a part of the Connecticut land grant. The farm is just outside of Chardon, on the Chardon-Painesville road. For 57 consecutive years the farm and its maple grove have been operated by Isaac Hosford and his descendants. It passed from father to son, Lynn H. Hosford, World war veteran, is the present owner.

It has seen all phases of sugar-making methods from the primitive to the modern. In 1870, Hosford set 300 wooden buckets and troughs on the ground beneath the maple trees to catch the sap. A gauge was used for tapping. A long hand-made wooden spout was inserted and from this the sap dripped into the buckets and troughs.

In the Long Ago.

The sap was gathered with the aid of an ox team hitched to a boat sled on which wooden saddles were to be arranged to hold two barrels of from thirty to forty gallons each. The saddles prevented the barrels from rolling off.

The sap was poured into two iron kettles holding from forty to sixty gallons each and bricked in an arch. When the sap had been boiled down to strip the kettles were lifted off the arch and away from the fire by means of a pole rested in another pole with a croch, the end of which was fastened to the kettle by means of a heavy log chain.

The next method for boiling sap had as its essential a pan with a fue heater. The pan had partitions enabling the operator to keep the sap separate from the strip by means of gate slides. When the sap became strip it was drawn off through a faucet directly over the fire.

This plan was replaced in 1885 with an evaporator invented by Henry Hill, a boyhood chum of Isaac Hosford.

To house this new evaporator a large sugar house was built to centralize the gathering of the sap, as Hosford's "sugar bush" now contained 1,000 trees.

Modern Methods Come. About this time wooden buckets were replaced by new galvanized buckets. The method of tapping also was changed. A three-eighths inch bit and a patented metal spile with a shoulder for attaching the bucket were used.

In 1900 a young grove of 1,200 trees had reached production and a large and improved evaporator was placed behind the one purchased fourteen years before. The trees continued to increase until their number required 3,500 buckets. These 3,500 buckets yielded 1,000 gallons of strip in 1919 and again in 1923.

The Hosford "sugar bush" is considered one of the largest in Geauga county, which is noted for its maple strip and maple sugar industry. It contains 1,700 trees and its yearly strip output ranges from 400 to 600 gallons. Greater yields are exceptions.

Growing Starch Plant

New Hawaiian Industry

Honolulu, T. H.—Pineapples and sugar are the two principal industries of Hawaii, but a third is rapidly being established to make use of lands too wet for pineapples and too high for cane. This is a starch, to be made from the edible canna.

For fifty years Australia has furnished the market with arrowroot, which is starch from the root stock of this plant. The familiar canna of our gardens has tubers rich in starch, but the edible species has a very much larger spread of underground stems filled with starch that is easily separated from the fiber for market use.

Hawaii has used the plant extensively for stock feeding and there seems no reason why it should not be very profitable for commercial use when established.

George V Quits Custom of Taking Wine Out

London.—King George has shattered another ancient precedent by abolishing the custom of taking his own wines when dining out. He decided to leave his wine stewards at Buckingham palace, taking chances which many of his predecessors would never have dreamed of in the days when plots made the throne rather a risky job.

The practice of monarchs drinking liquors only from the royal cellars goes back even farther than the time of Henry V, when rulers feared being poisoned. The king and Queen Mary have been guests of friends on numerous occasions recently. Among the hosts were Lord and Lady Astor and the duchess of Roxburgh, formerly Miss May Gostel of New York.

So Have We

Wheeling, Va.—Marvin Malone, twenty-one years old, weighing 203 pounds and 6 feet 5 inches tall, would like to take a fling at aviation, but army recruiting men here have their doubts on the subject.

The open mind

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You can be so distressed with gas and fullness from poor digestion or dyspepsia that you think your heart is going to stop beating. Your stomach may be so distended that your breathing is short and gassy. You are dizzy and pray for quick relief—what's to be done.

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Fewer food animals were killed in this country in 1920 than in 1925, yet 240,000,000 more pounds of meat was produced.

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